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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/812,406	03/26/2004	Nobuyuki Takase	3599-000004/CO	1285
27572	7590	04/13/2006	EXAMINER	
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 828 BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48303			MORILLO, JANELL COMBS	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1742		

DATE MAILED: 04/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/812,406	TAKASE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Janelle Combs-Morillo	1742	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 January 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 09-176769A (JP'769).

JP'769 teaches an aluminum alloy for extrusion molding comprising (in wt%): 3.0-6.0% Si, 0.1-1.0% Mn, 0.4-1.0% Mg, optionally one or more from: 0.15-2.0% Cu, 0.05-0.30% Cr, 0.1-1.0% Fe, 0.01-0.10% Ti, and typically 0.00-0.01% Zn (see examples Table 2-1), which overlaps the instant ranges of Si, Cr, Fe, and Zn, and touches the boundary/is a close approximation of the presently claimed maximums of Mn and Cu.

Though the minimum range of Mg taught by JP'769 of 0.4% does not fall within the presently claimed maximum of 0.37% Mg, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Because 0.4% Mg is held to be close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties as 0.37% Mg, it is held that JP'769 has created a *prima facie* case of obviousness of the presently claimed invention. Overlapping ranges have been held to be a *prima facie* case of obviousness, see MPEP § 2144.05.

Concerning the instant claim language of “excelling in caulking properties”, because the prior art teaches an overlapping alloy composition, processed in a substantially similar manner, then substantially the same properties, such as caulking properties, are also expected to result (see also above discussion).

When the Examiner has established a *prima facie* obviousness, the burden then shifts to the applicant to rebut. *In re Dillon*, 919 F.2d 688, 692, 16 USPQ2d 1897, 1901 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (en banc). Rebuttal may take the form of “a comparison of test data showing that the claimed compositions possess unexpectedly improved properties... that the prior art does not have, that the prior art is so deficient that there is no motivation to make what might otherwise appear to be obvious changes, or any other argument.. that is pertinent.” Id. at 692-93; USPQ2d 1901. Applicant has not clearly shown specific unexpected results with respect to the prior art of record or criticality of the instant claimed range (wherein said results must be fully commensurate in scope with the instantly claimed ranges, etc. see MPEP 716.02 d).

Response to Amendment/Arguments

3. In the response filed on January 26, 2006, applicant amended claims 1 and 2 and canceled claims 3-4. The examiner agrees that no new matter has been added.
4. Applicant’s argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because JP’769 does not teach an overlapping range of Mg has not been found persuasive. The abstract and [0005] of JP’769 mentions Mg in a minimum of 0.4%. The 0.4% Mg is held to be a close approximation of the presently claimed max of 0.37% Mg.

When an invention is defined by providing ranges for the amount of the various components, a *prima facie* case of obviousness arises when the ranges of a claimed composition

overlap the ranges disclosed in the prior art. See *In re Peterson*, 315 F.3d 1325, 1329 (Fed. Cir. 2003); *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 1469, 1469 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Malagari*, 499 F.2d 1297, 1303 (CCPA 1974). Where the “claimed ranges are completely encompassed by the prior art, the conclusion [that the claims are *prima facie* obvious] is even more compelling than in cases of mere overlap.” *Peterson*, 315 F.3d at 1330. Even without complete overlap of the claimed range and the prior art range, a minor difference shows a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *Haynes Int'l v. Jessup Steel Co.*, 8 F.3d 1573, 1577 n.3 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In the instant case, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established because the alloying ranges taught by JP’769 overlap, or in the case of Mg, are a close approximation of the presently claimed ranges. With respect to the overlap/close approximation, applicant has not shown specific unexpected results.

Applicant’s argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because JP’769 does not teach the critical upsetting ratio/has not recognized the correlation of Mg and critical upsetting ratio has not been found persuasive. From the Tables in the specification, it is unclear that the presently claimed Mg range is critical to obtaining a critical upsetting ratio >43%. More specifically, comparative Ex. 3 and 6 fall outside the presently claimed Mg range but meet the critical upsetting ratio minimum.

To establish unexpected results over a claimed range, applicants should compare a sufficient number of tests both inside and outside the claimed range to show the criticality of the claimed range. *In re Hill*, 284 F.2d 955, 128 USPQ 197 (CCPA 1960).

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janelle Combs-Morillo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1240. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am- 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1742

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


JCM

April 10, 2006


GEORGE WYSZOMIERSKI
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1700